

## AN INGENIOUS MACHINE.

Description of a New and Powerful Rival of the Compositor.

The art of typography is just now on the eve of a great and sudden revolution. On the 1st of July, 1886, a machine was set up in the Tribune composing room in this city, the employment of which its inventor claimed would not only make type-setting unnecessary in newspaper, book and job printing offices, but enable printers and publishers to substitute comparatively unskilled labor for that of the compositors now employed. A large book has been printed by the Tribune Association by the aid of the machine, and a considerable and constantly increasing portion of the Tribune is produced by the same means. Whitelaw Reid is president of the company that owns the right to build the machines. O. Morgenstern, of Baltimore, is the inventor.

The machine I refer to is not the mechanical typesetter which has been in operation in the Tribune office six or seven years, and is also used to some extent elsewhere. That employs types similar to those used in ordinary hand composition, which are arranged into words and lines by an ingenious mechanism, operated by means of keys like those on a typewriter. The new machine doesn't use type at all, but actually makes little stereotype bars, each one just as long, as wide and as high as a line of type from which a newspaper or book is printed, each containing a line of words on its surface, properly justified and ready in every respect for the printing press. These bars may be produced singly, or any number of duplicates up to six may be made by one operation.

To produce these results a rather complicated machine has been invented which it would be difficult to describe without the use of technical terms and diagrams. I shall not, therefore, attempt it. In general terms the operator manipulates it as he would a typewriter. As he strikes the keys a series of corresponding dies are brought into place, and when enough have been arranged to make a line of metal they are automatically removed to a metal pot, where the molten metal is forced into them, thus casting one of the bars already described. The bars are cooled by a blast of air, while the dies go back and are distributed by the machine to their original places. All this is accomplished automatically without the operator's suspending his work, an assistant receiving the bars after they are completed and arranging them in columns. After the printing has been completed the bars are thrown back into the metal pot and remelted, so that the printing is always done from a new, fresh face.

In three or four months a person can become an expert operator upon a machine. One operator and an assistant can do as much work as six fast compositors. —N. Y. Cor. Philadelphia Press.

## LAUGHABLE SCENES.

Extraordinary Marriage Customs Obtaining Among the Transylvanian Saxons.

When the young people go to church the day after the wedding, they are met at the church door by a group of masked figures who surround them, singing and hooting, and playfully endeavor to separate the young man from his bride. If they succeed in doing so, then he must win her back in a hand-to-hand fight with his adversaries, or else he must give a piece of money as ransom. In general it is considered a bad omen for the married life of the young couple if the wife be separated from her husband on this occasion; therefore it is customary for the young husband to take his stand close by the church door while his wife is praying within, and then be ready to catch hold of her as soon as she steps outside. For greater precaution, the man often holds her round the waist with both hands during the dance which immediately takes place before the church, and at which they assist merely as spectators, taking no active part, as it is not considered seemly to dance in the church attire.

As commonly several couples are married at the same time, it is usual for each separate wedding-party to bring its own band of music, and dance thus independently of the others. On the occasion of a triple wedding I lately witnessed, it was very amusing to watch the three wedding-parties coming down the street, each accelerating its pace till it came to be a sort of race up to the church-door to secure the best dancing-place. The ground being rough and slanting, there was only one spot where anything like a flat dancing-floor could be obtained, and the winning party at once secured this enviable position, while the others had to put up with an inclined plane or a few hillocks accidently their ball-room floor. The ten to sixteen couples belonging to each wedding-party are included in a ring of bystanders, each rival band of music playing away with heroic disregard for the scorched ears of the listeners. "Polka!" calls out the first group; "Walzer!" roars the second, for it is a point of honor that each party should display a noble independence in taking its own line of action; and if, out of mere coincidence, two of the bands happen to strike up the same tune, one of them is sure to change to something totally different as soon as aware of the unfortunate mistake—the caterwauling effect produced by this system baffling all description. "This is nothing at all," said the worthy pastor, from whose garden I was overlooking the scene, laughing at the evident dismay with which I endeavored to stop my ears. "Sometimes we have eight or ten weddings at a time, each with their own fiddlers. That is something worth hearing indeed!" —Popular Science Monthly.

Freddy—"Hullo, Charley, what's the matter?" Charley—"Nothing much." Freddy—"You look as though you had been on a week's spree." Charley—"O, no, I was exhausted and broken down with business cares and I've just been away recuperating for ten days." —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Why are we always so much more rejoiced at finding a dime than at earning a dollar?—Tid-Bits. Because it does not require you to exert yourself. —Detroit Free Press. Because dimes are easy when found that way.

## SIGHTLESS CADETS.

Blind Boys Going Through the Manual of Arms With Great Precision.

Sixty boys in military uniform, whose sightless eyes were blind to the sunlight which trickled through the leaves of the trees above their heads, and who could not recognize the faces of the friends and kinsmen who surrounded them, marched and drilled recently in the grounds of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind with the precision of veterans. The drilling of the cadets is a feature of this institution, and it is an original feature, to which there is none similar in this country. The patience, the study and time spent upon this branch of instruction presents a reward in the improved bearing of the little soldiers, and in the health which the exercise gives them.

When the cadets marched from the gymnasium to the playground it was almost impossible to believe the miniature militiamen were blind. Their shoulders were squared, their heads erect, and their step was firm and regular. The muzzles of their muskets made an unwavering line of light, and the red stripes on their blue trouser legs rose and fell with the regularity of a machine. It was the final full-dress drill of the cadets, and all of their friends and relations and the friends of the institution were gathered around the walls of the playground. But the applause which saluted the cadets as they filed past was the only knowledge they had of the presence of hundreds of spectators. The left hand of each boy rested, as he marched, on the left shoulder of the one preceding him. The first boy in each company could see.

Commandant Major Harry W. King directed the battalion to "ground arms," and at the word every gun touched the ground at the same moment. The cadets separated and stood at two yards' distance. Then at the spoken command they went through a calisthenic drill, clapping their hands, raising their arms and swinging them like so many automatons worked by the same piece of mechanism.

It was only when the boys bent over to touch the ground with their finger tips that there was any irregularity; then the difference in height of the cadets made it impossible for the long-limbed boys to recover themselves as quickly as did their younger comrades. The guns were picked up and the command was given, "Twos, threes and fours, forward." The ranks broke and there was a scattering movement to the right; the right hands and arms of the cadets held their muskets firm, and the left hand moved anxiously in search of a companion's shoulder. By some instinct finer than sight itself, the moment the wandering fingers of a cadet touched the person of a comrade he seemed to know instantly that it was the man he sought.

In a few seconds the battalion was formed in close ranks of two. As the ranks marched and counter-marched, broke and reformed, the other inmates of the institution sat and stood in groups around the walls, guessing from the words of command what their companions were doing. Among them was a large, heavily built man, who sat with one hand over his sightless eyes and with the other clasped in both of those of a little girl. She called him father, and as the drill went on told him as graphically as a child could what her black, pretty eyes saw before her, and how and what the cadets were doing.

At the conclusion of the drill Acting Principal Frank Battles called from the ranks those of the boys who had won the nine gold and bronze medals which different friends of the institution have awarded annually to the best soldiers of the battalion. It was a pretty and pathetic picture the young soldiers made as they stepped forward, with their faces flushed with pleasure, and saluted while the medals were pinned upon their breasts. And it was still more pathetic to see them when they had been lead back to the ranks nervously finger the new decorations, to read, if possible, their beauty through their finger tips. —Philadelphia Press.

## PRECIOUS METALS.

How the United States is Benefited by Its Gold and Silver Product.

The gold and silver product of this country last year was \$86,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 was in gold and \$51,000,000 in silver. This is a large total than was ever before produced in one year, though gold production alone was largest in 1853, when it amounted to \$65,000,000. This was in the height of the California gold excitement. Colorado with \$20,000,000 worth of precious metals per year, and Montana with \$17,000,000, both lead California, whose product last year was \$16,000,000. These enormous yearly outputs of the precious metals enable this country to endure a balance of trade against us without injury. In other words, we buy what we consider more useful than gold, and thus equalize the world's supply of the precious metals. It is only thus that these mines could continue to be profitable to us. Spain some centuries ago tried to hold a monopoly of the precious metals, which were mainly mined in her American colonies. The result was, the Spaniard became lazy and good for nothing; his country grew to be the poorest land in the world under the sun. With plenty of money and nothing else, there was no encouragement to work. It was cheaper to buy any thing than it was to produce it. Spain suffered from a glut of gold and silver by precisely the same causes which this country suffered from during our era of depreciated paper currency after the war. Diffusing these large gold and silver products through the civilized world, they must produce increased prosperity everywhere. Our advantage in producing, then, will be mainly that this fact gives us the first handling of the money, and with nations as with men those who have plenty of money can do the most successful trading. —Boston Budget.

Southern Arizona consumes nearly five million pounds of wheat and flour in excess of the amount it grows. The water ditches now in course of construction will in part, if not entirely, do away with this importation.

## STARING AT CLEVELAND.

One Thing of Which the Washingtonians Never Seem to Tire.

It is a curious fact that the President's carriage, even in Washington, where it is seen almost every day, and has been for so long a common sight, is still an object of curiosity. Let it drive down the avenue and every head is turned. Let it stand in front of some well established on the avenue and a crowd gathers immediately. Let it whirl around the corner and draw up in front of the church where the President attends regularly, and it finds a crowd there waiting to get a look at the President and his wife. Let them take to the road and plunge into the labyrinth of roads, and woods, and hills and valleys that surround Washington, and yet they find themselves still the object of constant interest. So long as they are in sight of any body they are the subject of attention. "Albert," a big, black, honest, well-fed driver who sits on the box and has sat there ever since Grant's arrival at the White House, eighteen years ago, is known to every body. The seal browns are not much less noted and recognized. So the average observer recognizes the turnout even before he sees the President and his wife. But this fact does not lessen his chances of seeing them. On the contrary, he merely takes the appearance of Albert and the seal browns as a notice to brace up and prepare to take a good look at the President and his wife as they come along. Formerly it was a source of no small annoyance to them to be stared at, for "stared" is the word in every case, but they have become accustomed to it, and no longer permit it to worry them. The persistence with which this staring process is indulged in by every body, irrespective of rank, color or previous condition of good breeding, is something wonderful. On the road every head is turned and every neck craned when the President's team comes in sight. As it passes, the occupants of the carriage are targets for every pair of eyes. After it passes heads are turned and necks are twisted to a danger of dislocation for the privilege of seeing Mrs. Cleveland's black hair or the President's white flaring collar which threatens his ears from behind. The President not long ago, in riding out with a friend, called attention to this as one of the embarrassments of the position.

"Every body does it," he said; "no matter who it is, it is just the same. You can see them fixing for it the same way along the road. The moment they see the driver and team they begin to settle themselves to a good look as they pass by."

The President does not begrudge the people this privilege. No matter how annoying it may be to him, he recognizes the interest the average man or woman has in seeing a live President. So he quietly submits to be stared at and to have his hand shaken by thousands and thousands of people whom he never heard of and will never hear of again.

There are plenty of horses in the President's stables, but the "seal browns" are the favorites. About nine times out of ten that he is out, it is behind them. Albert, the black, honest-faced fellow, who came here with Grant, and has driven for every President since that time, always drives. The President has a variety of carriages—a Victoria, a coupe and a landau. Sometimes the Victoria is used, for that is really the most popular carriage on the road now, but generally the landau, with the top down. The President, who wears a black Prince Albert coat and a white hat, leans well back in the carriage with the air of a tired man seeking rest. Mrs. Cleveland, who sits beside him, usually wears a pretty gray road suit and carries a black and white striped parasol. She sits more erect than the President, and notes every thing that goes on about her with much interest. —Washington Letter.

## HEALTHFUL SPORT.

Historical Notes on the Ancient Exercise of Foot-Racing.

There is no kind of exercise that has more uniformly met the approbation of authors in general than running. In the Middle Ages foot-racing was considered as an essential part of a young man's education, especially if he was the son of a man of rank, and brought up to a military profession. It is needless to assert the antiquity of this pastime, because it will readily occur to every one that variety of occasions continually present themselves which call for the exertion of running even in childhood, and when more than one person are stimulated by the same object, a competition naturally takes place among them to obtain it.

Originally, perhaps, foot-races had no other incentive than emulation, or at best the prospect of some small reward; but, in the process of time, the rewards were magnified, and contests of this kind were instituted at public amusements, the ground marked out for that purpose, and judges appointed to decide upon the fairness of the race, to ascertain the winner, and to bestow the reward. In former times, according to Commenius, it was customary for the places appropriated to foot-races to be railed in on either side, and the prize giver stood at the goal to deliver the reward to the person who should first touch it. He probably means at the Olympic game, among which foot-racing was one.

In the present day, neither in this country nor abroad, are foot-races much encouraged by persons of fortune, and seldom happen but for the purpose of betting, and the racers are generally paid for their performance. In many instances the distance does not exceed one hundred yards. Affairs, and upon many other occasions where many people are assembled together, this species of amusement is sometimes promoted, but most frequently the contest is confined to the younger part of the concourse.

Two centuries back, running, according to Peacham, was thought to be an exercise by no means derogatory to the rank of nobility; and a poetical writer in the celebrated Cotton manuscript, written early in the fifteenth century, recommends it strongly to the practice of the soldiery. —Golden Days.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

The dull hoe wastes strength.

Better cultivate a few acres thoroughly than skim over many. Boil cherries five minutes; the amount of sugar to the quart is six ounces. Carry happiness to your home, no matter who or what is there. —Pomeroy's Democrat. As a rule nearly all cases of colic in horses are caused by mismanagement in feeding and watering. Put tea and coffee away in air-tight receptacles as soon as they are brought to the house. They lose much of their flavor by standing uncovered. Cut weeds should never be wiped after washing. Wash carefully with brush and castile soap. Rinse and lay, face down, deep into fine sawdust until dry; boxwood dust is best.

Ignorance is no less destructive of profits in agriculture than in any other calling. The successful farmer is he who keeps abreast with improved systems and applies common sense to his business. —Farm, Field and Stockman. A lazy horse can be taught to walk fast by driving him alone and continually urging him to move as desired. Any particular word, promptly uttered every time the whip is applied, will soon give him to understand what is required. A systematic course of lessons at short intervals must be given in order to succeed.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "I hold that the intelligent farmer, who has lived for years on his farm and knows its soil and capabilities, and who has settled on a plan of farming which is successful, is more likely to know what is best for him to do than some one who has lived on a different soil and surrounded by different circumstances."

Orange Water Ice: Add a tablespoonful of gelatine to one gill of cold water; let it stand twenty minutes and add half a pint of boiling water, stir until dissolved, and add four ounces of powdered sugar, the strained juice of six oranges, and cold water enough to make a full quart in all. Stir until the sugar is dissolved; pour into the freezing can and freeze. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

Yeast: Three large potatoes pared and boiled; when mashed add to the potato two tablespoonfuls of flour, two dessertspoonfuls each of salt and sugar, and enough scalding hot water to make three pints of it all. When this mixture is cool, add one-half of a previously dissolved yeast cake. Let it rise over night. In the morning stir well and mix both flour and starch bread with the rising. It will rise very quickly. —Household.

Of all the dairy products, butter-milk is perhaps the least appreciated. It is more easily digested than sweet milk, as it has undergone a fermentation which is a partial digestion, and enters the stomach in a loose, flaky state, easily acted upon by the gastric juices. In some respects it resembles koumiss, the most digestible of milk products. It is a decided laxative; counteracts constipation. —St. Louis Republic.

## KNEE-DEEP PASTURES.

Why It Pays to Cultivate Tall Grasses With Strong Roots and Tops.

Very many farmers try to raise too great a number of stock in proportion to the pasture land, and turn the cattle on the pasture too early in spring. These same men are very apt to be the ones who crop their land to death, rarely if ever supply any manure, and when it is so badly worn out that it can no longer raise grain, they sow it down, expecting from it as much feed as from land that was in good heart when seeded. They commence to pasture it before the grasses have got a good start, they turn on the stock early in the spring, and keep the sod bare summer after summer until late in the fall. They think they are squeezing out of all there is in the land, and in one sense they are. The pasture is made up of individual plants. Keeping a plant eaten off closely destroys its assimilative organs, and as the roots which secure plant food, are closely related to the tops, if the tops are eaten or dwarfed the roots will be correspondingly small. For the production of large supplies of new growth, strong, widely-ramifying roots and fair-sized tops are necessary. The roots are needed to gather the food and the leaves to assimilate it. In the closely-foliated pasture, the plants are both small and weak. The ground is bare to direct rays of the sun and to the winds which together evaporate the surface moisture and bake the top soil. The moisture is evaporated from the plants rather than from the leaves of the plants. Land thus pastured becomes hard, and there is nothing to prevent rains from running off over the surface instead of filtering down through the soil. There is no much to keep the soil cool and to protect the grass roots during our hot, dry times in summer. The small roots can not do much toward renovating the soil. In fact a soil often runs down under such treatment.

In those pastures that are allowed to keep good tops, both roots and tops will be strong and able to develop food, to be eaten off by the fat inhabitants of the fields. Its widely-spreading roots can gather nourishment, and its broad expanse of leaves assimilate the plant-food in great quantities. It forms a mulch to hold rains, to prevent evaporation from the soil, and to keep the soil cool in summer.

The deeply-penetrating roots bring the plant moisture in times of drought, when the pasture most needs it. The annual decay of a portion of these strong roots furnishes a great amount of valuable manure to the soil. They open up the soil by leaving passages where they have decayed. The surplus of tops serve not only as a mulch, but also as a manure. These pastures become richer and will support more stock by strictly adhering to the "knee-deep" principle. Those that are grazed and trodden too close in dry times, can not start up so well when rains do come, as their roots are weakened. The pasture that has large tops lasts much later in fall and early winter, especially if made up largely of Kentucky bluegrass, which stands frosts well. —Prairie Farmer.

## LAWYERS' WIVES.

Legal Luminaries Who Blundered in Disposing of Their Wealth.

English lawyers, when dining together a hundred years ago, used to toast "the schoolmasters," who then wrote wills and, by their ignorance, gave the profession much remunerative business. In this country the following toast used to be a favorite at dinners of the bar: "To the lawyer's best friend—the man who makes his own will."

Both the letter and the spirit of this toast have been illustrated by the litigation which has arisen over the wills of lawyers, made by themselves. Lord St. Leonards, one of the most distinguished of the Lord Chancellors of England of the present century, left a will, drawn up by himself, which caused long and costly litigation. Sir Joseph Jekyll, an excellent lawyer, left his fortune to pay the national debt, and the court set it aside on the ground of imbecility. "Sir Joseph," said Lord Mansfield, "might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriars' bridge with his full-bottomed wig."

Lord Mansfield's will was written by himself on half a sheet of paper, and not in the usual form; but it proved valid for the disposal of property to the amount of two and a half million pounds sterling. Lord Stowell was eminent as a judge, but "neat" as a man. In order to save the legacy duty he, during his lifetime, made over to his son William the twenty thousand pounds intended for him. But the son, who died first, made a will, leaving the amount to his father, who was thus obliged to pay the duty. His Lordship bequeathed it to Lady Sidmouth, and after his death the legacy was contested.

There are many instances extant of great lawyers blundering in the making of their own wills, and there is one case where a lawyer purposely left his will obscure. Serjeant Maynard, an eminent black-letter lawyer, had perplexed himself over some very fine points of law. He, therefore, left a will worded in such terms as would cause litigation to arise on the points he wished the courts to settle. —Youth's Companion.

The Crown Prince of Italy is a very clever young man. He is only eighteen years of age, but can speak fluently five or six languages. He can talk strategy with a General or science with a scientist.

To Relieve Asthma.—Wet blotting paper in a strong solution of salt-peter; dry it and burn a piece three inches square on a plate in sleeping room, and it will afford quick relief. —Indianapolis Sentinel.

Bartholdy's Great Work.

The statue of Liberty enlightening the world, which stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York, is one of the most sublime artistic conceptions of modern times. The torch of the goddess lights the nations of the earth to peace, prosperity and progress, through Liberty. But "Liberty" is an empty word to the thousands of poor women enslaved by physical ailments a hundredfold more tyrannical than any Nero. To such sufferers Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy cure. It is a specific in all those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses which make life a burden to so many women. The only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

How World-Sailors do as a name for a clipper ship! —Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

A locomotive that blows to pieces is a new mechanical toy.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

It is a somewhat peculiar fact that whenever a steamboat slides up to a sand bar the whistle goes off on a "toot."

The girls argue that men don't like bangs because they (the men) are jealous, which is about the solid truth and not much credit to the girls after all. —Merchant Traveler.

A warm discussion—a hot dinner.

A tramp says that he doesn't go in for this half-holiday movement. What he wants is half a day free from movement.

In making purchases, if a man does not pay down immediately he is expected to pay up soon. —N. O. Picayune.

The lively horse is not so much of a charger as the chap that runs the stable. —Yonkers Statesman.

What is that which lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its roots upward? An icicle.

When a boy like a customer? When he rents his trousers. —Harper's Bazar.

Parrots and the dudes have much in common. They have a plentiful lack of brains and talk in polysyllables. —Boston Gazette.

A vigilance committee should always be accompanied in its expeditions by an ambulance committee.

The man who is caught relieving the wood pile in the middle of the night is naturally a lantern jawed fellow.

An exchange wants to know "what product has the greatest acreage?" Corn! And on the foot it is the greatest cause of ache and ager.

The crab is a very grasping creature. Back talk—"hard astern!"

## THE FIVE SISTERS.

There were five fair sisters, and each had an aim.

Flora would fain be a fashionable dame; Sophy Susan's selection was books; Cecelia Cova cared more for good looks; Anna, ambitious, aspired after wealth; Beatrice Barch sought first for pleasant health. So she took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and grew healthy and blooming. Cora's beauty quickly faded; Susan's eyesight failed from over-study; Flora became nervous and fretful in striving after fashion, and a sickly family kept Anna's health poor. But Beatrice Barch grew daily more healthy, charming and intelligent, and she married rich.

These earthquake quivers are very alarming. Mr. People refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians report that little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

The Cochon parade—the morning strut of the barn-yard fowls.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. It causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

An early struggle—trying to get your wife to build the fire.

Three R's brought Regret. Reproach and Remorse to a great political party in 1884. The three R's, when signifying Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, bring Peace to the mind, Preservation and Perfection of health to the body.

STANDS TO REASON—the gentleman who has the floor. —Boston Transcript.

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago: Everybody wants "Tansill's Punch" so cigar now; they were always good but lately they have improved. I heartily approve of your way of doing business, you are sure to hold and increase your trade. A. ARNOLD, Druggist, Chicago, Ill.

Pocketing the insult—accepting a bribe! —Boston Gazette.

The world astounded with the startling and new disclosures of science on the poisonous effects of the alcohol in wine, beer, whisky, brandy, etc. See the July number of Dr. Pierce's Monthly. Price 20 cents. Sold everywhere, or address W. Jennings Demore, 15 East 14th Street, N. Y.

A surprise party—twins. —Teza Stitches.

Sauz Ointments and Lotions for skin diseases and use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best. In favor of protection—the old maid. —Harper's Bazar.

Merrell's Female Tonic. It is prepared solely for the relief of women who are afflicted with all the ills which attend the female system. It is a powerful and reliable tonic, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious in all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the ills which attend the female system. It is a powerful and reliable tonic, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious in all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all the ills which attend the female system.

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